The Week's Doings at the National Capital.

LIEUT, STEELE'S COUET-MARTIAL. The Gossip has heretofore referred to the case in which President Harrison rather heavily sat down upon Licut, Matthew F. Steele, 8th U. S. Cav., in connection with the case of Private Dell P. Wild, Troop F, 8th Cav., who was dishonorably discharged the service and sent to the Fort Snelling Military Prison at hard labor for disobeying the order of Lieut.

Steele to perform menial service, Last week Maj.-Gen, Crook ordered a general court-martial to convene at Chicago March 18 to try Lieut, Steele for having cursed, struck and kicked Private Wild because the latter refused to do menial service that is forbidden by the Statutes and Army Regulations.

The following is the detail for the court Col. James F. Wade, 5th Cav., President; Maj. Wm. J. Lyster, 6th Inf.; Capts. Camillo C. C. Carr, 1st Cav.; Carle A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Jas. M. J. Sanno, 7th Inf.; Francis Moore, 9th Cav.; John B, Babcock, 5th Cav.; Jacob F. Munson, 6th Inf., Samuel M. Swigert, 2d Cav., and Chas. G. Penny, 6th Inf.; First Lieuts, Edgar S. Dudley, 2d Art., and Thomas G. Townsend, 6th Inf., and Second Lient. Elmore F. Taggart, 6th Inf., members, with Capt. Arthur Murray (First Lieutenant, 2d Art.,) Acting Judge-Advocate on Gen. Merritt's staff, as Judge-Advocate of the court.

I have an idea that the President, in endeavering to right the gross injustice done to Private Wild, overlooked one very serious matter-serious to the victim. The Presidential action "remitted the unexecuted portion of the sentence," etc., which released him from confinement and labor at the military prison; but it did not go far enough, and the victim is still a "dishonorably discharged soldier, with loss of all pay and allowances now due or to become due." The man not only loses all the pay that may be due him, or that he might have drawn and then deposited with the United States through the Paymaster, but also, by virtue of his dishonorable discharge under sentence of a general court-martial, he is prevented from ever re-enlisting in the Army. If he should conceal his identity and enlist again, even under an assumed name, he would at once, upon identification, be ignominiously discharged without a cent of allowance, whether he was 14 or 1,400 miles away from

If the case was deemed worthy of such prompt action by the President, I fancy that it was an oversight not to have revoked the dishonorable discharge as well, as that would rehabilitate him as entitled to his pay, and also for eligibility for re-enlistment if he should so

However, I do not think that Mr. Steele is philosophical view that his confrere (Commandto talk about, and galley yarns are as good for | service." them as anything else; but nobody cares a dab

COMMANDER M'CALLA'S BRUTALITY. The case of Commander McCalla's treatment of the men on board the U. S. steamer Enterprise loses nothing in interest as the New York newspaper men gather bit by bit the story of the cruise from the men before the mast.

At the Navy Department, a number of officers have had letters from brother officers on board, and although they will not talk much on the matter, enough is known to the writer to show that the wildest stories already published fail even to tell the whole story,

It seems to have been "bell afloat," to use a sailor man's phrase, from the time the Enterprise sailed away on her craise until she moored at the Mushroom busy at the Brooklyn Navy-

"What the devil's business had 'Bow' McCalla to buckle on his sword and take a hand in that mflair?" said an old officer, referring to the case of Commander McCalla cutting down the drunken seaman, Walker, "It's a pretty how d'ye do for a commanding officer to put his nose into a matter like that. If the officer of the deek can't handle a drunken man coming on board from liberty list, with the aid of the Master-at-Arms and the Ship's Corporal, he can call on the Executive Officer, and so get the whole of the goard of marines. There didn't seem to be any muting, and it is only in such a case that a commanding officer should feel called upon to buckle on his belt and do the First Lieutenant's work. I have an idea that McCalla must have been a little bit afflicted-from a different bottle-in the same way that the man Walker

In talking to almost a score of Navy men, I could get no one to talk out as plainly as the one I have quoted, but a word here and there from those who have received letters goes far to show that Commander McCalla is in grave danger of severing his connection with the naval service as an officer.

One officer, of much higher rank than Commander McCalla said, in reference to the court of inquiry ordered upon McCalla's written request that "It's a mere binff, but it's a good one. You see, it will be fully six weeks before the finding of that court will be acted upon, it is said, has sold his country residence, "Oakand then it will be from three weeks to three | view," near Washington. The price paid for whitewashing or 'coburging,' will be that much | 000. It is believed the Ex-President has reshead before he is put on 'furlough' pay. I alized a clear profit by the transaction of don't see how he is to get through, from what \$100,000. he told me himself of his troubles, and I really think there is a vacancy in sight for a Lieutenant-Communider's promotion."

The court of inquiry, that the newspapers known to be in this country now, and efforts | post of Fort Leavenworth, but will give the are being made to have him amnestied, so that | Kansas people time to show why the transfer he may appear safely before the court of in- of the Department Headquarters should not be

A VETERAN IN LUCK. A political appointment in New York can hardly come within the scope of topics for

readers will pardon me for this little sketch. In New York City they have a Department | wisely decided not to consider the appeal. of the Municipal Government that is known as the Bureau of Elections, and to the head of

that Bureou the Mayor of the city last week

tired List of the several branches of the millof all that I know of in point of salary, which | 55,689 letters and blanks sent out. is the main point, not even excepting Gen. Rosecrans, who is still Register of the U.S. Tresoury.

When the war of the rebellion began Gen. examination, 11,246. Rodenbough was a boy yet, and in a class at Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. Like thousands of others throughout the North, he absorbened his books and donned a uniform. 0; accrued, 93; arrears, 0; arrears June 7, lie had a prophetic mind, and saw as soon as 1888, 3; Mexican war, 12; total, 3,865. Samter was beleaguered that war was sure to come; and when that great Pennsylvania statesman, Simon Cameron, was made Mr. Lincoln's first Secretary of War, he was at once appointed a Lieutenant in the old 2d Dragoons, now the 2d Cav.

When the actual outbreak came, the numerous resignations of the officers who went South to aid in the revolt, promoted him, as early as May, 1861, to be a First Lieutenant, and in July, 1862, he were the two golden bars of a Captain on his shoulder,

Some of his service was on the staff, but he kept most of the time with his regiment, until he jost his right arm at Cold Harbor. As soon as he recovered from the shock of the wound and amputation, he returned to the front, but was kept on light duty until after the surrender at Appointtion, after which he was made Colonel of the 18th Pa. Cav., and was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers. During the war he gained five brevets for gallantry, beside the one of Brigadier-General of Volunteers; viz., Majer, for Trevillian Station (where be communded the 2d Cav.); Lieutenant-Colonel, for Opequan; Colonel, for Todd's Tavern, Va., and Brigadier-General, for Cold Harbor,

cost him his arm. 'Army Institute," and at one time was the | nue Marine Service. editor of a military paper in New York City, and beside has found time to prepare and publish a monograph of the old 2d Dragoons, which he entitled "From Everglade to Canyon," which is almost a history of the Florida, Mexican and civil wars.

HE THOUGHT THE CAVALRY RANKED. An ex-officer of the United States cavalry,

who now holds an exalted rank in a staff corps at the War Department, tells the following: "You know the funny feeling that exists mong the men of the different branches of the ine toward each other. The light artilleryman thinks he is about a notch above a cavalryman, and both join bands in looking way down the social hill at the infantryman, who is contemptuously referred to as a 'mud-crusher' and a 'doughboy.'

"I served in the volunteer infantry myself during the war, and I remember well how often, while I plodded along wearily as a line officer, how I envied the cavalry as they would sweep past our column. When I was transferred to the cavalry arm I speedily found out that in point of general comfort the infantryman was far ahead; for the cavalry is kept going at all kinds of work, while the others are resting quietly in garrison.

"The worst exponents of that idea of disdain for the infantry are the new cavalry recruits, who have imbibed their ideas from hearing the moss-back old Sergeants at the Jefferson Barracks Recruiting Depot sneer at the 'dough-

"One time, out in Arizona, my regiment got a lot of recruits, and among them was a tidy young Irishman, who had not only been well 'set up' as a soldier at Jefferson Barracks, but had become thoroughly saturated with the belief that a cavalry trooper outranked everybody but his own officers and the Department Commander.

"Just after his arrival he was crossing the parade-ground one morning, and passed close by Capt. Blank, of the - Infantry, a very punctilious officer, indeed. Pat didn't salute. "The Captain halted him, and said:

"'My man, haven't you forgotten something?' "' No, sir,' replied the man, in surprise.

"But have you not omitted something of your military duty?" "'N-o, sir; I think not, sir,' replied Pat, omewhat nervously. "'Well, sir! you have! You neglected to alute me as you passed, as is required by the

"Poor Pat was thunderstruck, but managed to stammer out: "'Indade, sir! I didn't know as how a cavalryman had for to sadute a doughboy, sir; for they niver told us that at Jefferson Barracks." "The Captain was furious, and tried to make an efficial matter of the occurrence; but his

feeling at all comfortable, unless he takes the case was fairly laughed out of court, and the matter dropped. But Pat was duly instructed er McCalin) of the Navy does, viz., "Oh, to hell | that the regulations regarding saluting comwith the papers. They must have something | missioned officers extended to all arms of the ONLY A DIAMOND STUD.

There is a very funny story whisnered about the several clubs here ment the disappearance from society circles of an elegant young-old man who has flourished for years with great | the Democrats.

It goes to the effect that at a grand party recently, this elderly beau was in the gentlemen's dressing-room, where the "B & S" was set out, with others, and among the party was a young New York broker who sported a stunning set of solitaires in the broad expanse of his shirt front, that were unmistakably of the very

"Aw, my dear fellow," said the resident beau, your cravat is all askew; just permit me"; and he proceeded to re-arrange it.

The New Yorker submitted gracefully to the courteous treatment, but noticed that the rearrangement took some time, and that meanwhile the unused fingers of his kind friend appeared to play loosely about his broad shirtfront; and it happened also that an adjoining mirror on the dressing-table gave him an unexpected view of the manipulation of his tie,

It was especially "etc.," for when the kind one stepped back to view his work, and remarked, "Now then, I think that will do," the New Yorker nonchalantly looked at the work in the wide mirror and answered,

"Yes, I think the tie will do all right, but I will thank you to hand back my diamond stud, old fellow; you forgot that, you know, and a hirt front at a party does not look at all well without the full complement."

He turned quietly and naturally, holding out his hand expectantly, and after a second's hesitation the stud was restored to its owner. The whole thing occurred so quietly that only one or two of the dozen men present noted the affair; but the New Yorker took occasion later in the evening to quietly observe to the diamondstud expert that it would be well for him to take his name off the club lists here, and perhaps just as well too to resign his place in the Department where he was then a clerk. He took both branches of advice, and is not now in "society" or office.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND. months more before the resulting court-martial | the house and 29 acres of ground is stated at will be finally acted upon. In that way he will | \$140,000. The property was purchased by Mr. hang on to at the least, three months of sea Cleveland about four years ago, and improvepay, and if he manages to skin through by ments were made to the amount of about \$30,-

CHANGE OF HEADQUARTERS. The Secretary of War, at the request of Senator Ingalls and other members of the Kansas delegation in Congress, has agreed to withhold forced Commander McCalla to ask for, is in | issuing the order removing the Headquarters session at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, where the of the Department of Missouri from Fort Leav-Enterprise is moored. The man Walker, who enworth, Kan., to St. Louis, Mo., for a couple was salered by Commander McCalla, descried of weeks. The Secretary of War thinks it the ship at Southampton, England, after par- would be better to have the Headquarters of Speaker counted a quorum, and the bill was tially recovering from his fajuries, but is the Department separated from that of the

AN ANONYMOUS APPEAL FOR AID. Secretary of War Proctor received an anonymous appeal from San Francisco, Cal., one day "Washington Gossip," but Gen. Theophilus F. | last week, signed "Committee for the Unem-Rodenbough, who is a retired Colonel on the ployed," asking for food and aid from the War Army list, is so well and pleasantly known | Department. As the "committee" gave no here, that I fancy THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE | names or evidences of being authorized to make any such request of the Secretary, he very

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE. During the week ending March 8, 1890, 5,590 claims were received, of which 1,660 were origiappointed Gen. Rodenbough, at the rather com- nal invalid, 1,580 widows, 3 war of 1812, 2 fortable enlary of about \$12,000 a year, which bounty land, 69 navy, 5 old war, 44 on ac- last vote there were 29,

The number of cases detailed to Special Ex-

Report of certificates issued during week ending March 8, 1890; Original, 2,320; increase, 1,275; reissue, 131; restoration, 42; duplicate,

ARMY AND NAVY. Leave has been granted to First Lieut, William E. P. French, 3d Inf. (Fort Snelling, Minn.), for 50 days, and to Second Lieut, Henry D. Styer, 21st Inf. (Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City), for two months, with permission to apply to the Secretary of War for two months' exten-

The 2d U. S. Inf. is still in hard luck. It has long been known as the slowest regiment in the service for promotion -- not even excepting the 4th Art. and 7th Inf., and now, when it was expected that the regiment would be transferred East next Summer, the hope is doomed, because Gen. Ruger wants to keep it in the Department of Dakota, where it has served continuously ever since 1872. The headquarters are at Fort Snelling, midway between St.

Paul and Minneapolis. Capt. Bainbridge Reynolds, 3d U. S. Cav., has completed his term of suspension under sentence of a general court-martial, and is now commanding his troop at San Antonia, Tex.

NEW APPOINTERS. William M. Marine, Collector of Customs at Baltimore; William D. Burchinal, Surveyor of After the war he was made Major of the 42d | Customs at Baltimore; Milton G. Urner, Naval Inf. when the Regular Army was increased, Officer of Customs at Baltimore; Cecil J. Kars-

val Officer of Customs at New Orleans; George ing to success the organization known as the | Assistant Engineer of the United States Reve-

> VETERANS IN THE CITY. Maj. R. W. Patton, Lewistown, Pa., who was Orderly-Sergeant of the Logan Guards of Lewistown, is in Washington. Comrade Patton's company was the first to reach the Capital upon the call of President Lincoln early in 1861, and arrived here on the evening of April 18th. Comrade Patton had the honor to hand in to Adjutant-General Mansfield the first morning report of any company of volunteers, outside the District of Columbia, in the war of the rebellion. The thanks of Congress were given to the company in the first session of the 36th Congress. Maj. Patton, on the expiration of his three months' service, re-enlisted in the 131st Pa., and was mustered out as its Major. He is visiting his mother, who lives in Wash-

J. M. Goulter, 1st W. Va., Elm Grove, W. Va. W. H. Stillman, 85th N. Y., Nile, N. Y.

CONGRESS.

An Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

In the Senate the bill to regulate commerce by telegraph was reported but laid over, as Mr. Gorman (Md.) said be would like to offer some amendments. It is the same that passed the Senate last session.

A bill increasing the pension of the widow of Maj.-Gen. G. K. Warren to \$100 a month having been reached, Mr. Reagan (Tex.) opposed it and spoke against the practice of giving large pensions to widows on the ground that their husbands had been distinguished officers, while the widows of private soldiers might go to the poorhouse. Instead of the Government being one of the people, for the people, and by the people, it was getting, he said, to be one of the classes, for the classes, and by the classes. The bill was defended by Mr. Blair (N. H.)

and on the question of its passage the vote was: Yeas, 19; nays, 6. As there was no quorum voting, there was a call of the Senate, when 36 Senators (still less than a quorum) answered to their names. Thereupon the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request the attendance of absent Senators. Absentees were furnished to the Sergeant-at-Arms. After some minutes the Sergeant-at-Arms reported to him that there were 22 Senators in the restaurant; that they had been all notified to attend, and that they had declined to do so.

Upon motion of Mr. Platt (Conn.) to adjourn, the Senate refused to do so by a vote of nays 36 to 17 yeas, a quorum being present. The our of 2 o'clock having arrived, the pension bill for Mrs. Warren was laid aside and the Blair Educational bill was taken up, consuming the balance of the day's session, the adjournment taking place at 6 p. m.

In the House the contested election case of Featherston vs. Cate was taken up, and the minority report, declaring Featherston not entitled to the seat was rejected - yeas 138, nays The House then went into Committee of the 144. Mr. Hill, Republican, of Illinois, voting | Whole on the Oklahoma bill, but without mak- | got through the bark, anyhow," said he, pointwith the Democrats. The previous question was ordered by year

145, nays 141. Messra. Hill, Ill.; Kerr, Iowa, and DeHaven, Cal., Republicans, voting with Mr. Springer (Ill.) moved to recommit the case to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to that committee to appoint a sub-

committee of five members to proceed to Arkansas, to investigate the election in the First District of that State. Defeated-yeas, 138; navs. 146. Featherston was then declared elected by a vote of 146 yeas to 135 nays,

The House adjourned at 5 p. m. THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

In the Senate, the bill increasing the pension of Mrs, Emily F. Warren, widow of Gen. G. K. Warren, to \$100 per month was taken up, and

after considerable discussion was passed. The Senate then went into Executive session, and confirmed a large number of officers, most of whom were Postmasters. The adjournment took place at 5 p. m. In the House, Mr. Morse (Mass.) presented

the petition of the Women's Industrial League asking that two women be appointed on the World's Fair Committee of 1892. Referred. Mr. Lawler (Ill.) presented a petition of 6,000 Railway Postal Clerks praying for an increase of salary. Referred. Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:

Mr. Banks (Mass.) to allow the purchase and registry of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States for employment in the foreign carrying trade.

Mr. Wilson (Ky.) providing that the charge of desertion against any soldier who served in the late war shall be no bar to his right to pension, when it can be reasonably shown that the disability on account of which he claims pension was incurred while performing actual service in the volunteer army.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of public building bills. The first called up was that appropriating \$275,000 for the purchase of a site for a City Postoffice in Washington, and providing for the erection of a building thereon at a cost of After some discussion as to whether the site

should be at Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street, or on Judiciary Square, the latter saving the \$275,000, a substitute was offered leaving the selection to a Commission composed of the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior and the Postmaster-General. The substitute was lost, yeas 15, nays 93, and the bill laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

A bill appropriating \$200,000 for a public building at San Jose, Cal., caused considerable discussion in committee, but was finally reported to the House favorably. In the House, Mr. Cannon (III.) fought the Washington Postoffice bill, moving to adjourn and raising the point of no quorum. But the passed. That for San Jose was also passed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7. In the Senate, the following public building hills were passed; For Sterling, Ill., \$50,000; Oakland, Cal., \$300,000; Cheyenne, Wy., \$150,000; Chester, Pa., \$100,000; Helena, Mont., \$400,000. The Senate was discussing an amendment to reduce from \$500,000 to \$100,000 the appropriation for a public building at Salt Lake City, when the hour came for taking up the Educational bill. The author of the bill was asked to fix a day when the vote could be taken. . This Mr. Blair (N. H.) said he was unable to do, as

five or six Senators desired to speak on it yet. Mr. Hale (Me.) spoke in opposition to the hill. and pointed out that the opposition to it in the Senate had been growing steadily. At the first vote there were 11 Senators against it. On the

is a pleasant addition to his army pay of \$4,000. | bounty land, 69 havy, 5 old war, 44 on account of Mexican service, and — application to his army pay of \$4,000. | A WHOLE TABLE-LOAD OF FUN. There are a good many officers on the Re- tions for increase. The names and postoffice change of public opinion as to the bill, it was addresses of 6.669 officers and comrades were | not truth, but lies that had done the evil, South tary service that hold lucrative civic positions, furnished for the use of claimants. There as well as North. There were 150 papers edited but Gen. Rodenbough holds the highest rank were 65,951 pieces of mail matter received; by colored people published in the country, and every one of them was for the bill. He was not mistaken as to the source from which aminers was 779; 847 reports and cases from | most of the misrepresentation at the North had Special Examiners; cases on hand for special come. The Jesuitical power of the country had decided that the way to get control of the schools, was first to get control of the press, and he claimed that committees of the House had been packed in the past through the same influences against the bill.

After a brief Executive session, the Senate at p. m. adjourned until Monday.

In the House, the Committee on Elections presented the unanimous report in the contest case of Threet vs. Clark, First Alabama district. declaring Clark entitled to his seat; adopted. The Direct Tax bill was reported back to the House from the Judiciary Committee accompanied by majority and minority reports. The majority report approves of returning the \$20,000,000 which Congress in 1861 levied among the States as a direct tax. The minority report says that the veto message of ex-President Cleveland is so accurate and lucid in statement, so cogent in reasoning, and logical in deduction, that they adopt it as expressing their views on the bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar. No action was taken on any bills. A recess was taken till evening, when private pension bills were considered.

The House adjourned at 10:30 p. m. SATURDAY, MARCH S. The Senate was not in session to-day. In the House the consideration of bills for public buildings was continued, and the following were reported favorably: Newark, N. J., increased from \$350,000 to \$650,000; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, \$150,000, reduced from \$200,000; Scranton, Pa., increased to \$250,000; Chester,

and in 1870, when the Army was reduced, he ner, Appraiser of Merchandise at Baltimore; Y., increased from \$300,000 to \$500,000; Co- [Written for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.] was placed on the Retired List with the rank | Alfred C. Barwick, Collector of Customs at Bur- | lumbus, Ga., \$100,000; Dallas, Tex., \$200,000 for of Colonel, because he was commanding his lington, N. J.; Edward C. Duncan, Collector of extension; Atchison, Kan., \$100,000; Alexanold regiment when he received the wound that | Customs at Beaufort, N. C.; John F. Patty, Na- | dria, La., \$50,000; Houlton, Me., \$50,000; Lynn, Mass, \$125,000; Springfield, Mo., increase of Gen. Rodenbough has been active in promot- B. Maher, of the District of Columbia, Second | \$50,000; Lafayette, Ind., \$80,000, reduced from \$100,000; Baton Rouge, La., \$100,000; Madison, Ind., \$40,000; St. Albans, Vt., \$40,000, reduced

from \$75,000; Fremont, Neb., \$60,000. When the committee rose and reported the bills to the House, that body found itself in a small dead-lock. There was no quorum to pass the bills, and the friends of the measures would not consent to an adjournment. Finally the previous question was ordered on all the bills, and it was agreed that they be considered Tuesday morning, 20 minutes debate to be allowed on each bill.

The House adjourned at 6:30 p. m.

MONDAY, MARCH 10. In the Senate, Mr. Sherman (Ohio) presented petition of the Grand Army of the Republic of Logan County, Ohio, and a petition of 19 ex-Union soldiers of Ohio, praying for the passage of the service-pension bill; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions, He also presented a petition of Toledo Post, No. 107, Grand Army of the Republic, of

sion bill; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions. He also presented a memorial of the Hopewell Monthly Meeting of Friends, of Fayette and Highland Counties, Ohio, remonstrating against the recommendation of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs and other measures which propose large expenditures for the Navy and so-called coast defenses; which was referred o the Committee on Naval Affairs. . .

Mr. Stanford (Cal.) introduced a resolution calling on the Committee on Finance to inquire what relief may be furnished by the Government to citizeus in need of money upon mortgages upon real estate, at such a rate and to such an amount as will make the security to the Government perfect, the interest to be only one or two per cent. No action was taken upon the resolution.

The educational bill was then taken up and discussed for the rest of the day's session, the adjournment taking place at 4:30 p. m. In the House, the bill to increase the pension of Gen. Horace Boughton, of the 143d N. Y.

from \$72 to \$100 per month, was taken up and

passed. The Senate resolution was amended and agreed to providing for an investigation of the workings of the various laws of the United States and of the several States on the immigration question. The amendment directs the oint committee of the two Houses to investigate the effect on American workingmen which is likely to follow the purchase of the industries of this country by foreign capitalists.

Mr. Lacy (Iowa), from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution for the appointment of a subcommittee to make full and thorough investigation of the contested election case of Clayton vs. Breckinridge, to take and report all the evidence in regard to the methods of said election, and whether contestant or contestee, or either of them, was lawfully elected. The subcommittee is empowered to proceed to Arkansas. The resolution was

ing much progress the committee rose and the | ing to a circular cut some two or three inches House adjourned at 5 p. m.

A Fact

WORTH knowing is that blood dis-eases which all other remedies fail to cure, yield to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Fresh confirma-



tion of this statement comes to hand daily. Even such deep-seated and stubborn complainta as Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, and the HILDS like, are thoroughit is ly eradicated by Mrs. R. Irving

125th street, New York, certifies :-"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months. I am pleased to say that it effected a complete cure, and that I have since had no

return of the disease." Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H., writes: "One year ago I was taken ill with rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known

"I have taken a great deal of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I felt its beneficial effects before I had quite finished one bottle, and I can freely testify that it is the best bloodmedicine I know of."-L. W. Ward, Sr., Woodland, Texas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle. .



CARL has gotten together this great collection of games, and, assorting up the best from an inducesse bankings stock that we just purchased for like on the dollar, and to introduce our great line of Novolius. Books, Magic, and other apparatus. We are going to give away a certain rundler of these reflections with our entalogue of Fancy Goods, are. We are the integrate deaths in this line of goods in the market, but we cannot any discrete this grand coheretof three goods and can only name a few of the articles sent with each lot. Complete game of Authors, is cased, set Dominoes, Chess and Checker Boards and men for some. For and Greese and other ulce board games. Set wipmabrile hearts, of Tableaux, Pantomine, Flower works, Chairovyant, &c., Fortune, Shadow, and 275 other helpers. O choice wit Magic by the dozen; if other Parior Games; Music, Whistic order, Letter Games, &c., all of which we send prepared if you will show the goods and try and get orders for sums in your locality. Enclose Lie, for packing, ac. You can probably dispose of what you don't care to use in the lot for a good large sum of money. We will send 2 lots for 25t. or 5 for Sec. if you want to dispose of a quantity answord home. Address.

MORSE, & CO., Jux 1877, Augusta, Me. Mention The Pational Tribune.

All Volunteers who were enrolled as culisted men between July 22, 1861, and October 23, 1863, for three years, and who did not re-culist as veteran volunteers, and who have received no greater bounty than \$100, should send their names and state their services to the undersigned. The widows and parents of volunteers who were curofled for three years between the dates mentioned are also interested in the matter.
Soliters of the Regular Army who enlisted for three years between July 1, 1861, and June 25, 1865, and who have received but \$100 bounty, as well as the widows and parents of such soldiers, should also respond to this

GEORGE E. LEMON, 615 Fifteenth Street Northwest, WASHINGTON, D. C.



BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D., Author of "Physical Education"; "Household Remedies"; "The Bible of Nature," etc.

> CHAPTER LVIII. DISEASES OF OLD AGE.

A few years before the downfall of the First Empire, the Great Napoleon and his staff officers visited the battlefield of Tours, where the army of the Caliph Abderahman maintained a seven days' skirmish against the allies of Charles Martel.

"Seven days? Seems a pretty long time," said Marshal Ney; "but I have noticed that the length of time. An opportunity for one good charge often makes more progress than a whole day's manuvering." Toledo, Ohio, praying for the passage of the per diem pension bill and the disabillity pen-

A similar rule might be applied to an estimate of "old age." Life cannot be measured by length of years. In a few months of mad excess many a fellow hardly out of his teens has reduced himself to a condition of senile decrepitude, while numerous veterans of 60 and 70 are still young in every essential sense of the word. Some people manage to crowd more life into a decade than others into a century. "It makes me laugh to hear them talk about Lord Byron dying young," says the critic Boerne; "why, he has lived a thousand years, and in variety of experience probably had much the better of old Methusalah. Lots of centenarians die before they have ever known the real meaning of life." Others, however, have managed to reach a

century without knowing the meaning of decrepitude. Luigi Cornaro, a Venetian nobleman of the 16th century, was descended from a family of fast livers, most of whom had died before their 50th year. At 20 years of age his brother was getting baldheaded, and noticing his own hair turning gray. Luigi formed a sudden resolve to strike into a new path of his own, and by strict attention to natural bygiene -especially in the way of dietetic precautions -managed to reach an age of 98 years and 10 months, without ever having been sick for a single day during the last 75 years of his life. Old age in our eastern cities begins at about 50 years of age; in some of the fast-going Capitals of western Europe at 45, in the vice-centers of Italy at 40, but in Norway only at 60, and in

certain parts of the Austrian Alps rarely before 75. In the highlands of the western Tyrol I once passed a few weeks in a Summer camp of health-seekers who had built a sort of tabernacle of logs and pine branches, and one morning decided to fell a tree that had a dangerous inclination toward the frail roof of their shanty. A rope was fastened to the upper branches of the tree, and while four or five tourists laid hold of the other end a fat young cook from Linz, in the Austrian lowland, undertook to cut down the tree at the roots. It was a tough whiteoak, and after 10 minutes' work the amateur tree-cutter had to stop to pant for breath. "1

leep. "Yes, pretty good for a sapsucker species of small woodpeckers), said an old nountaineer who had watched our operations with a sly grin; "let me see that ax, will ye?" and with 10 or 12 well-aimed strokes he had the tree tottering. "Run now, run!" he shouted to the rope-pullers, and, changing his position, he brought down the tree with a single blow from the side opposite to the direction of the shanty. "Always cut a tree the deepest on the side you want it to drop," he explained to the astonished cook, "How old are you, daddy?" asked one of the tourists. "Eighty-five or 86, I ain't sure which," said the old fellow, clambering up the slope to chop off the boughs of the fallen tree. His hair, though thin, was still of a mixed color-more black than gray-and his eyesight was excellent, while three of our 11 young tourists had to use spectacles. Marshal Blucher at 69 years of ago was still able to pass a whole day in the saddle; the navigator Bougainville at 82 stuck to the post of danger on the quarter-deck in every ngly sterm; and Tontenelle at 89 could read small print without the aid of glasses. In the best period of the Grecian and Roman Republics many octogenarians insisted on following the armies of their native lands to the field, and even the Emperor Augustus once had an interview with a centennarian who visited the gymnasium on every sunny day in the year, and often tested his wrestling tricks against the tactics of the young athletes. "By what sort of recipe did you preserve your vigor so remarkbly?" asked the Emperor. "Intus mulso, foris oleo"-("inside by honey-water, outside by oil"), said the

old fellow. It has been noticed as a curious fact that, on the whole, there are more old women than old men, while, nevertheless, men have a better chance to reach an exceptionally old age, as a proof, it would seem, that extreme longevity can only be attained by out-door exercise, combined with other hygienic habits. Farmers outlive artisans; scholars and bookworms, as a class, are not long-lived, though a few of them. by alternating their indoor work with occasional work of country life, have managed to reach a very advanced age, like Goethe, Voltaire and Gladstone. On the whole, country air, temperance and reasonable freedom from care appear to be the three chief conditions of longevity.

SYMPTOMS OF DECREPITUDE. The Spaniards have a proverb that "hair turning gray at the temples should give no cause for alarm," and altogether white hair is a less decided symptom of infirmity than incipient baldness. I have known men of 40 to consult their family doctor about the meaning of a rather sudden increase of white bair, and after all reach a hale old age, and keep on the dark side of a sort of pepper-and-salt color to sixty and upwards.

WHITE HAIR AND BALDNESS, The loss of hair is always a sign of declining strength, but neither the effect nor the cause are always permanent. Erysipelas and typhoid fever are often followed by temporary baldness, a tolerable growth of hair returning, without any special medication, as soon as the patient regains a fair average of general vigor. Permanent baldness in early life is a symptom either of the exhaustion of vital strength by continued excess or of congenital infirmity, there being families of bald-pates as there are JAMES EPPS & CO., London, England. successive generations of consumptives and idiots. It is a suggestive fact, however, that bald young women are extremely rare, even in cities where young ladies manage to reconcile the disabilities of their sex with a pretty rapid rate of living, and the most logical explanation is found in an Italian proverb: "Hats kill hair" ("capello uccide capella"), men being 10 times as apt as women to encumber their cratimes as apt as women to encumber their cratimes as apt as women to encumber their cranium with superfluous headgear. After 40 a man can, indeed, not defy fashion by running bareheaded in wind and weather, like his happy boy, or like the Emperor Hadrian, who, in the happy age of nature-worship, traveled bareheaded and afoot through every one of the 23 provinces of his vast empire. But even old men might compromise the matter by dispensing with warm head-covers in the freedom of their homes, in their own gardens and fields, like an old farmer of my acquaintance, who reserves his felt hat for city visits. Nine out of ten "hairtonics" are worse than useless, the manufacturers being well aware that the dread of ridicule will prevent a considerable plurality of their victims from as much as mentioning their disappointment. Such applications as warm water and fine soap (with a minimum of alkali), or scented vaseline, etc., can do no harm; but, as a rule, persons threatened with premature baldness should avoid the habitual use of pomatum, as well as of stiff hairbrushes and sharp-toothed combs.

[To be continued.]

Suppressed National Tribunes. A comrade writes from Marion, Ind., that upon the recent removal of the postoffice there to a new building, there was found a sackful of NATIONAL TRIBUNES addressed to the comrades in that town, which were suppressed by the old Postmaster. This seems to have been a common practice among the Postmasters of the

Cleveland Administration,

The Rule Reversed. [Toronto Grip.]

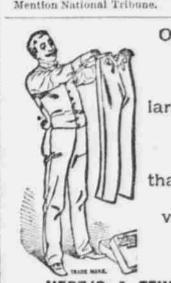
I spent a whole hour to-day at the public library trying to choose a novel. It's such a nuisance. "Oh, I think it is easy enough. I just look

at the last chapter. If I find rain softly and sadly dropping over one or two lonely graves, I don't take it, but if the morning sun is glimmering over bridal robes of white satin, I get it marked at once."



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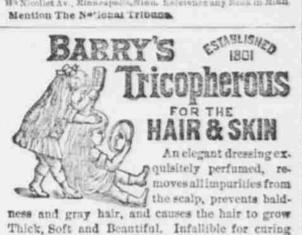
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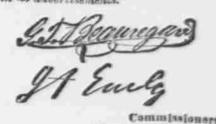
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